

No. 4519 號九十一百五千四第 日七念月三年申壬治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 4TH MAY, 1873. 大拜禮, 號四月五英 港香 [PRICE \$2 per Month]

perquisites becoming gradually less and less. He was knocked and bandied about, and pro-
forward of-
passed sever

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more dangerous than a trip to Pootung, but now we have to powder and pack out, while before we had to pack in.

It was a very fine time of it; they openly talk of refusing risks on hills, so many and serious have been the losses, so that a considerable amount of capital will be diverted from local institutions. The old China Stripper is a thing of the past, but some improvement in the present system may fairly be looked for. At all events our steamers ought to have a sufficient number of capable officers, and the passengers ought to be taken against too deep loading.

KWEI-YANG-POO.

PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF KWEI-CHOW.

more generous than a trip to Pootung, but now we have to come back to the capital before leaving. The underwriters, too, must have a severe time of it; they openly talk of refusing risks on bulls, so many and serious have been the losses, so that the business of insurance will have to be developed from local institutions. The old China traveler is a thing of the past, yet some improvement in the present system may fairly be looked for. At all events, the traveler will be able to find a number of suitable officers and preceptors, ought to be taken against too deep loss of time.

KWEI-YANG-FU.
PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF KWANG-SI.
February, 1892.
(To the Editor of the "Szechwan Courier.")
Dear Sir,—If any one be lost of place to travel, and to be able to find a number of suitable officers and preceptors, ought to be taken against too deep loss of time.

KWEI-YANG-FU.
PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF KWANG-SI.
February, 1892.
(To the Editor of the "Szechwan Courier.")
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more generous than a trip to Pootung, but I was obliged to return to my home before leaving. The adventurers, too, must have a westerly time of it; they openly talk of refusing risks on hills, so many and serious have been the losses, so that a considerable amount of capital will be required to finance the expedition. On Chi-Stripper is a thing of the past, yet some improvement in the present system may fairly be looked for. At all events one steamer ought to have a sufficient number of capable officers—that provisions ought to be taken against too deep loading.

KWEI-YANG-P'OO.
PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF KWEI-CHOW.
(To The Editor of the "Spectator," February, 8th 1972
"Dear Sir, It may not be well to let me know how I came here, but will you commence from the time I prepared for my journey at Hankow."

Hankow for a long time had a desire to travel westward to Shueichan. At Yunnan to Burmah, ask myself to work about the end of the year 1887 to take steps to accomplish my wish.

Knowing that the Mohammedans in Yunnan were in possession of the greater part of the Province, I determined to go through them, and through their territory to accomplish the journey I had in view. I addressed myself to the Chief Priest of the Mohammedans at Hankow, for letters of introduction to some person or persons who would be able to introduce and address myself in case of need on my journey. He accordingly wrote to give me a letter to Ma-Shieh, the Imperial Tutor of Yunnan, and offered to provide me with a Mohammedan escort, and to accompany me as far as he could. I accepted his offer, but having some little business to arrange, I delayed not to start till after New Year. In the meantime Mr. Cooper arrived, with the intention of exploring the same route, so I waiting till he had departed, I started on my favorite journey cheap. I tendered him my services as Interpreter for the French and Chinese languages,

more dangerous than a trip to Pootung, but I was willing to leave to the fate of the gods. The underwriters, too, must have a wiser time of it; they openly talk of refusing risks on hills, so many and serious have been the losses, so that a considerable number of the Chinese steamships have been withdrawn. The old China steamer is a thing of the past, and some improvement in the present system may fairly be looked for. At all events one steamer ought to have a sufficient number of lifeboats, and the Chinese Government ought to be taken against too deep loading.

KWEI-YANG-PAO.

PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF KWEI-TUNG.

Dear Sir,--
To the Editor of the Standard, 28th 1872.

Dear Sir,—It may not be out of place to let you know how I came here, and will commence from the time I prepared for my journey, at Hankow.

For a long time had a desire to travel overseas via Szechuan and Yunnan to Burmah, I set myself to work about the end of the year 1867 to take steps to accomplish my wish.

Knowing that the Chinese Government in Yunnan, had a suspicion of the greater part of the Province, and that I must necessarily pass through their territory to accomplish the journey I had in view, I addressed myself to the Chinese authorities, and requested them to give me a commission of introduction to some person of influence in that quarter, to whom I might address myself in case of need on my journey. He accordingly agreed to give me a letter to Mr. Shaw, the Principal of the Yunnan College, and offered to provide me with a Mahomedan as a travelling companion. I desired him, as a favo-
rable offer, but having some little business to arrange, I determined not to start till the following year. He then gave me a letter of arrival, with the intention of exploring the same route, so thinking this a favorable opportunity to accomplish my favorite journey cheap, I tendered him my services as interpreter, and he gave me a commission of introduction. His intention being to travel in company with some French Missionaries as far as Szechuan, he found it convenient to accept my services; and procured me a Mahomedan soldier, and a French interpreter, and a Mahomedan servant, and sent me to India, wherever the journey might end. But he was destined to be otherwise. Two French gentlemen, who viewed with jealousy Mr. Cooper's journey, as a step towards the extension of the Christian religion, and the withdrawal of the Missionaries to leave without at before the appointed time. They also told me that Mr. Cooper was to receive £3,000, if he accomplished the journey, and that as he would not let me go, I must go with him. I was so much surprised, I accordingly wrote to Mr. Cooper asking him,

Dear Sir,—

How can you be so un-
derstanding, as to allow me to go, and then to be so un-
generous, as to refuse me? I have been so long in your service, and have so much to do for you, that I cannot but be surprised at this. I have been so long in your service, and have so much to do for you, that I cannot but be surprised at this. I have been so long in your service, and have so much to do for you, that I cannot but be surprised at this.

Yours truly,
K. Y. P.

more dangerous than a trip to Peking, and that we were to leave in the morning.

The underwriters, too, must have a severe time of it; they openly talk of refusing riots on hulls, so many and serious have been the losses, to that a considerable amount of capital, will be diverted from local commerce, and the insurance rate is a little of the past, but some improvement in the present system, may fairly be looked for. At all events one stranger ought to have a sufficient number of capable officers, and the provisions ought to be taken against too deep loading.

TO KWEI-YANG-FOO.

PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF KWEI-CHOW, February, 28th 1872.

To the Editor of the "Shanghai Courier,"

Dear Sir, I have the honor to inform you that my name, here, will commence from the time I prepared for my journey, at Hankow.

Having for a long time had a desire to travel overland via Szechuen and Yunnan to Burma, I have at length decided to start on my journey 1887 to take steps to accomplish my wish.

Knowing that the Mahomedans, in Yunnan, were in possession of the greater part of the Province, and that I must necessarily pass through their territory, I determined to go by way of the Chief Priest of the Mahomedans at Hankow, for letters of introduction to some person of influence in that quarter; to whom I might address myself in case of need on my journey.

I accordingly called on the Chief Priest, Ma-Shih, the Ince of the Temple Tai of Yunnan, and offered to provide me with a Mahomedan as a travelling companion, if I desired one. I accepted his offer, but having some little business to transact, I delayed my departure until after New Year. In the meantime Mr. Cooper arrived, with the intention of exploring the same route, so thinking this a favorable opportunity to accomplish my favorite journey cheap, I tendered him my services as interpreter, and he accepted of them, and I accompanied him. His intention led to travel in company with some French Missionaries as far as Szechuen, and he found it convenient to accept my services, and procured me a nominal salary, about a five hundred dollars, and a Chinese interpreter, of India, wherever the journey might end. But it was destined to be otherwise. Two French gentlemen, who viewed with jealousy Mr. Cooper's journey, as a step towards the extension of Christianity, and the influence of the Missionaries to leave without us before the appointed time. They also told me that Mr. Cooper was to receive \$2,000, if he accomplished the journey, and that as he would get all the same, I ought, in justice to receive the same. I said, I was not to Cooper, and I ought to be the best of my reconciliation, for a cheque for one-third of the amount (\$1,000). This, I suppose, satisfied him, for some time after I was left Hankow with a native Interpreter and a Chinese attendant, and I was not long out that I had been made a fool of by those who professed to be giving me friendly advice.

Thus I was left, having given up one of my two establishments, that which brought me the few dollars, and I was left with only one, which took the dollars left, till one day in June one of my French friends brought me the welcome news that some Mandarin had come down from Exile to see his family, and wished to employ me as an interpreter, and I was glad to accept of the offer.

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KWEI-YANG-FOO.
PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF KWEI-CHOW.

Dear Sir,--
To the Editor of the "Standard," 28th 1872.

Dear Sir,--It may not be out of place to let you know how I came here, and will commence from the time I prepared for my journey, at Hankow.

For a long time had a desire to travel overseas via Szechuan and Yunnan to Burmah, and myself to work about the end of the year 1867 to take steps to accomplish my wish.

Knowing that the Government of Yunnan, and the Government of the greater part of the Province, and that I must necessarily pass through their territory to accomplish the journey I had in view, I addressed myself to the Chinese authorities, and to the British and American officers of introduction to some person of influence in that quarter, to whom I might address myself in case of need on my journey. He accordingly agreed to give me a letter to Ma Szeung-Ming, Governor of Yunnan, and offered to provide me with a Mahomedan, a travelling companion, if I desired one. I accepted his offer, but having some little business to arrange, I determined not to start till the middle of the month of February. When I arrived, with the intention of exploring the same route, so to accomplish this a favorable opportunity to realize my favorite journey cheap, I tendered him my services as interpreter, and he accepted me, and I followed him. His intention being to travel in company with some French Missionaries as far as Szechuan, he found it convenient to accept my services; and procured me a Mahomedan sailer, and five British interpreters, and a Mahomedan of India, wherever the journey might end. But it was destined to be otherwise. Two French gentlemen, who viewed with jealousy Mr. Cooper's journey, as a step towards the extension of the influence of the British, and the Missionaries to leave without us before the appointed time. They also told me that Mr. Cooper was to receive \$2,000, if he accomplished the journey, and that as he would get all the credit of the journey, they would not follow him. I accordingly wrote to Mr. Cooper asking him, to the best of my recollection, for a cheque for one-third of the amount (\$1,000). This I suppose, he refused to give, and I was obliged for the journey, and my humble servant to find out that I had been made a tool of by friends who professed to be giving me, by friendly advice, to go to Kwei-Chow for three months, to instruct soldiers in the use of foreign arms, and afterwards to repair the damaged rifles, &c. Being a regular British subject, I applied to H.B.M. Consulate at Hankow, and was refused, and I was told that enlightened persons found after very little examination, that your humble servant's head was not up to regulation size. As I, I thought paid the \$108.50 for me, as an artisan, I was not willing to be refused to go to Kwei-Chow for three months, to instruct soldiers in the use of foreign arms, and afterwards to repair the damaged rifles, &c. Being a regular British subject, I applied to H.B.M. 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of Mainland
yards
from Canton.
Paris,

provisioning, and would be considered by the Cabinet this day.

Great as this late venture, considerable doubt exists as to the probability of the Viceroy's success at Brighton. The available supplies by the authorities of the War Office are insufficient for the military manœuvre, unless this case can be considerably extended, notwithstanding the fact that the project must be abandoned.

Partial publication of Mr. Fish's note finishes the New York journals to confirm their earlier account of his mission to London. The Government is asked to withdraw its objections, and penalty of a dissolution of the arbitration commission. But Mr. Fish is prepared for a protracted one.

from Rome, and the French Government is not to be deceived by the ultra-nationalist and ultra-imperialist propaganda of the French Government. The French Government is not to be deceived by the ultra-nationalist and ultra-imperialist propaganda of the French Government. The French Government is not to be deceived by the ultra-nationalist and ultra-imperialist propaganda of the French Government.

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**NEWS FROM
PAPERS.**

March 18th.

ly notifies that
conferred by her
the Lord North
the Council of
to the Gov-
Mr. Arthur Popham
the Council of

is published, in

and afterwards attempted to commit suicide.

A verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned by the coroner's jury against John Kirby, aged 18, for stabbing an unfortunate woman in the back of her head with a pocket-knife, and the prisoner was committed to House-keep, of the prison.

Mary Pansell, the house-keeper, of the said prison, was deposed, of Nottingham and of the epidemic, was testified from Lambeth Police court, where she appeared on the contestation of the prisoner's defence, that she saw the said woman and papers of her late master. The magistrates thought the prosecution had done wisely withdrawing the charge, as the prisoner, ever so prudent, probably believed she was entitled to her property, until claimed by its owner.

At Bow-street, a country girl, aged 16, sent for trial on a charge of charge of stealing a child of a servant of the Royal Exchange through the publicity given by the press, and girl and child were sent to the local workhouse, having been found guilty. The defence was the child had been "given to her."

(Daily News).

Monday, March 18th.

On the consideration of the services rendered by the country by the said prisoner, the court, by death by violence, while in the discharge of public duties, it has been resolved by the ordinary of State for India to grant to a grant a sum of £25,000 upon Lady Mayo, to grant a sum of £20,000 for the benefit of the said country, and a sum to be paid out of the revenues of India.

Some abuses in the Poor Law represent

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says that owing to the slough of the clergy, the Pope is unpopular in Berlin. He has even seemed derisive, continues the country. In a Parliament by the repeats the assertion of the intention of conflict with the of the Schools Institute to be combated by which endanger the internal peace of the country. The lately signed the peaceful relations of the future, the pretensions will protection and support by associations (including the Prussian House of 1872, was passed. The Government has been accused of unchristian actions of unchristian actions of the National

Stella and Varrach.

But a far more serious blow was in store for Swift—a blow that not only destroyed his peace for a season, but left an indelible stigma on his character. When in London he had

point the finger of scorn at her. Swift was urged to begin with a graceful fall that inculpates, and not now became profoundly culpable. It is evident that he had been much attracted by Vanessa; and the impression she made is strikingly shown by the increasing coldness of his letter to Stella from the early part of 1712, when his acquaintance with her rival was begun. On the declaration of Vanessa, his heart was filled as he assures us, with 'shame, indignation, grief, surprise; but he was not so foolish as to find fault in the plan of his marriage, or to be so much concerned with the discomposure of his sister, as to desert the connection. It was unwilling to break off from a companionship he had found so agreeable. He was flattered, as well as surprised, at the passion he had inspired. His misapprehensions and misunderstandings of the force of it affecting her had never felt, and having always made a mystery of his connection with her, he was probably unwilling to divulge it. A shameful system of temporising was then begun, which lasted for no less than three years. He was not so much concerned without the pressure of the connection, and he was unwilling to admit of its pursuit, to his discredit. He wrote the poem of "Cadenus and Vanessa" with that end, though the commitments he paid to her charms must have been much to counteract the effect of his misapprehensions of insensibility. When he went to Ireland to his dearest, Vanessa—availing herself of the excuse that she had propriety in this country—insisted, in spite of Swift's remonstrance, in following him. He cautioned her to be cautious, and to be particularly so in her conversation on the imprudence of the step she was taking, but still the friendship was not broken off. In the meantime the jealousy of Stella was aroused. It appears to have revolved upon her health, and it inspired her with a beautiful little poem, which is still preserved. Her prior claim was indisputable, and there is very strong evidence that in 1715 to satisfy her a marriage was privately celebrated in 1716. Vanessa continued to write her passionate, appealing letters to Swift, and he answered them with coldness, and at length, sometimes with a coldness of which she bitterly complained. He sometimes assumed an air of repulsion in the interviews, and still occasionally had with her. He endeavoured to divert her mind by surrounding her with society and he openly countenanced a suitor who was seeking her hand; but he never openly undid her, and the strange and somewhat unnatural passion she had conceived for a man more than fifty years her senior, lessening her alone in the world, contributed to intensify it. She refused to Celbridge, a secluded country place which she possessed, and there continued to

any known reason why he should not have entered the marriage had she desired it.

Archbishop—Manning has delivered a lecture on "Progress." I have been at the Conversations Rooms. There were a considerable number of clergymen present, and the room was filled with a most attentive audience of ladies and gentlemen. After devoting some time to a criticism of a previous lecture of his on "progress," he defended the results to which he had arrived in that lecture. His critic said that there was never so much faith, never so much morality, never so much science as now. In contrast with such denigration, his Grace read from the Bible the prescription of the state of things which would prevail on earth, and asked which came nearest the truth and the reality. He did not say that God would stand by His church, but he said that civilisation was becoming more material every day; and in the proportion in which they lost the moral element, the more material the world became. The science of political economy had become one of the ruling sciences of the day, and it was now being reduced to such a precise science that they might fairly say that the elements of this world were dying more and more to a great degree. Men were said to look tools, there never was a time since the abolition of slavery when he believed no separation between capital and labour was so frightful and formidable. He had ever seen the peasants of France and Italy without observing their intelligence, their brightness of eye, and their quickness of step; but when he saw the labourers of England, and especially of London, they seemed to be materially imbruted, and in an almost stupefied state. He said that the sweat and blood of the labour and toil of the body, and looked the lustreous eye, having also a heavy, lumbering gait; in fact his whole being, both in body and mind, was very different to that of the Italian or French workman. This state of things he attributed to the prosperity and materialism of England. He then referred to Egypt, Babylon, and especially to Athens and Rome, to show that civilisations might arrive at a high point of material prosperity without having any liberal, or more than allude to. The spirit of obedience and of submission even to God was gone, and an anarchic individualism took its place. He admitted that had been progress in England for three centuries, but it was a material prosperity. It had lost the true nobility, and with its loss of faith it had been deteriorating in morals. He regarded the atheistic Commune of Paris as the legitimate fruit of breaking with the true Church.

—*Athenian*.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
 47 675 Hongkong, 18th August, 1899.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY
 TRADERS' INSURANCE
 COMPANY.**

THE undersigned, having been appointed
 Agents for the above Company at this
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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 47 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1901.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER**

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LONDON

as such, and their contents.
 odus, Offices, Shops, &c., and
 their contents.

GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents, North British and Mercantile
 Insurance Company.
 888. Hongkong, 10th March, 1895.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
 INSURANCE COMPANY.
 FROM and after this date the following rates
 will be charged on SHORT PERIOD
 insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate
 above 1 month, 1/3 of the annual rate

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kept in numbers by

LCOOK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 81, sewed 18s.

LCOOK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Travelers.

JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. I, June, 1858. 8vo, Shanghai.

MEDHURST.—On the true meaning of the word this contributed to the great time.

and Familiar Sentences, literally translated into English with a view to promote commercial intercourse and assist beginners in the Language. By the late W. H. Medhurst, D.D. A new and enlarged edition. 6v. pp. 228, 18a.

MORRISON—A View of China for Philo-
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ASK FOR LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE.
 We are to see those who name any upon the wrapper, label,
 or bottle, as being supplied by the same firm, as we are
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 on the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea
 and Perrin are used, and which are not the same as
 we have furnished their correspondents with power of
 attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufac-
 turers and Dealers who use our name and other imitations
 which their right may be infringed.
 Ask for **LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE**, and use Name

6m 2193 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HONGKONG, 1st November, 1871. Secretary.
 (at 385)
NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE following rates will be charged in future
 for SHORT TERM Insurance, viz:
 exceeding 10 days, 1 of the annual rate
 not exceeding 1 month, 1 do. do.
 above 1 month and not
 exceeding 3 months, 1 do. do.
 above 3 months and not
 exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company,
 at 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Detached and semi-detached }
Drivelling Houses (removed from } 1 per cent

Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritime.

Running between Macao and
Hailam, Hualien

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 405 Cassens & Co
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 3183 G. H. G & Co
 L. Davidson & Co
 670 G. Lappin & Co
 776 F. Lippert, Muth &
 3102 E. A. Schellhaas
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		In port on 22nd April, 1972.	
01	134 Pasadena & Co		
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04	140 Wilson, Nichols & Co		
05	198 L. A. Peterson & Co		
06	172 L. A. Peterson & Co		
07	116 Lile & Co		
08	25 "H. A. Peterson & Co		
09	SEASONG - I		
	In port on 23rd April, 1972.		
	Names of the numerous shippers, such as craft and recreational boats employ of the Long Beach are not included in this		
01	6125 Praxair & Co		
02	187 Sunco & Co		
03	145 Van Frausto & Co		
04	411 Siemens & Co		
05	2712 Sunco & Co		
06	143 K. S. Lewis & Co		
		Southwag	

THOMSON'S KALYDOS SOAP

REF ID: A661130 [July 1971]

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

ny 750 Hongkong, 24th April, 1872.

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Mozart,	Osterberg
Norison Court,	Showan

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bk	291 Ed. Schellhaus & Co
sh	833 Turner & Co

Director, by W. H. Ball, Wyndham-Street, Hong Kong.